

(19)

Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 238 683 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION
published in accordance with Art. 158(3) EPC

(43) Date of publication:

11.09.2002 Bulletin 2002/37

(21) Application number: 00980022.8

(22) Date of filing: 08.12.2000

(51) Int Cl.7: **A61N 5/06, A45D 26/00**

(86) International application number:
PCT/JP00/08719

(87) International publication number:
WO 01/041872 (14.06.2001 Gazette 2001/24)

(84) Designated Contracting States:

**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE TR**

Designated Extension States:

AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 08.12.1999 JP 34858799

(71) Applicant: **Yaman Ltd.**
Tokyo 135-0045 (JP)

(72) Inventors:

- **IZAWA, Yoshihiro, c/o Yaman Ltd**
Tokyo 135-0045 (JP)
- **YAMAZAKI, Iwao, c/o Yaman Ltd**
Tokyo 135-0045 (JP)

(74) Representative: **Newstead, Michael John et al**
Page Hargrave
Southgate
Whitefriars
Lewins Mead
Bristol BS1 2NT (GB)

(54) LASER BEAM IRRADIATION PROBE

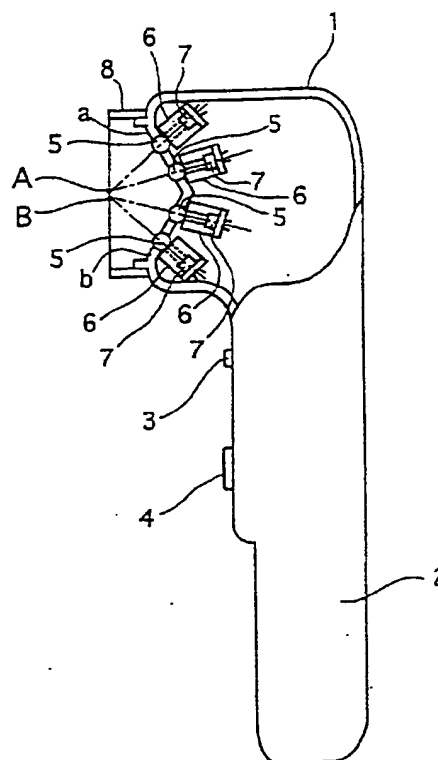
(57) The objective of the present invention is to irradiate a relatively large skin area evenly with laser beams.

A plurality of semiconductor laser diodes are arranged to form two lines with the semiconductor laser diodes of one line staggered with those of the other line, and the semiconductor laser diodes of each line are so inclined that their laser beams may focus on a single line.

With this arrangement the plurality of laser beams provide a linear distribution of narrow beam, and the scanning area on the skin can be expanded accordingly. The beauty treatment on the skin or the depilation treatment can be expedited significantly.

Advantageously the focussing points of the laser beams are distributed at an increased density, and the irradiation strength averages everywhere to attain the even beauty treatment.

Fig. 2



EP 1 238 683 A1

Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to an improvement in or relating to a laser beam irradiation instrument whose semiconductor lasers can project laser beams to one's skin to carry out beauty treatments for skin or depilation.

Background Art

[0002] When one's skin is exposed to laser beams subsequent to depilation effected by means of depilatory, such laser beams are absorbed in the endoepidermal melanin so that a sufficient amount of heat may be generated to cause degeneration of protein in the skin tissue. As a result the sebaceous follicle and semi-spherical hair roots are so damaged that the follicular tissue may be hardened to suppress the growing of hair, thus causing a significant depilation effect.

[0003] When abnormal chromatophore cells scattered on the epiderm or corium of the skin such as spots and freckles are exposed to laser beams, such chromatophore cells are heated to disperse in the form of minute particles, which come up to the skin surface or are absorbed by vessels or lymphoducts as waste products. Thus, the normal skin revives.

[0004] In carrying out the beauty treatment for the skin with laser beams it is necessary to expose a relatively extensive skin area evenly to such laser beams; spots, freckles or downy hair are liable to appear in such a relatively extensive skin area.

[0005] Semiconductor lasers which are used in beauty treatments are very small in their irradiating areas, say several square microns (μm^2) to several tens square microns (μm^2), and unlike a He-Ne laser such semiconductor lasers cannot produce a fine, straight beam, but a fan-like beam diverging 30 to 45 degrees wide.

[0006] In the hope of increasing the energy density of laser beam at the beam-projection plane a condenser lens is used, and the beam diameter can be reduced to be equal to one to two millimeters at the focussing point.

[0007] It is necessary that a relatively extensive skin area be irradiated evenly with such a fine laser beam. As a matter of fact, however, the even, extensive radiation requires a laborious, tedious work.

[0008] Hitherto, two or more semiconductor lasers each producing light power of several to several tens milliwatts have been so combined that their laser beams may focus to produce a laser beam of increased light power. Recently a single semiconductor laser whose light power is several hundreds milliwatts to several watts has been commercially available, and such a strong semiconductor laser when used alone, can produce a laser beam strong enough to perform a beauty treatment as required.

[0009] In the hope of performing a beauty treatment on skin at an increased efficiency the inventor had the idea of arranging a plurality of laser beams in line rather than to converge to a single focussing point, so that the linear focussing of the laser beams may cover the irradiated area linearly or in one dimension. Then, the skin area can be swept by moving the laterally expanded laser beam longitudinally.

[0010] One objective of the present invention, therefore, is to make it possible to perform beauty treatments on the skin or depilation treatments at an increased efficiency.

[0011] Another objective of the present invention is to provide a linear laser beam having even strength of radiation, thereby permitting a required even treatment to be performed on the skin.

Disclosure of Invention

[0012] To attain these objectives a laser beam irradiation instrument according to Claim 1 of the present invention comprises: a plurality of semiconductor laser diodes arranged in two lines with the semiconductor laser diodes of one line staggered with those of the other line, the plurality of semiconductor laser diodes being so inclined that one plane in which the parallel optical axes of the semiconductor laser diodes of one line are contained may cross the other plane in which the parallel optical axes of the semiconductor laser diodes of the other line are contained; and a plurality of condenser lenses each arranged on the optical axis of each semiconductor laser, thereby causing each semiconductor laser to focus on the crossing line of the two planes.

[0013] A laser beam irradiation instrument according to Claim 2 of the present invention comprises: a headed body whose front is recessed inward and defined by two oblique walls; a plurality of semiconductor laser diodes arranged in two lines on one oblique wall with the semiconductor laser diodes of one line staggered with those of the other line; another plurality of semiconductor laser diodes arranged in two lines on the other oblique wall with the semiconductor laser diodes of one line staggered with those of the other line; and a plurality of condenser lenses each arranged on the optical axis of each semiconductor laser, the semiconductor laser diodes on one oblique wall being so directed that one plane in which the parallel optical axes of the semiconductor laser diodes of one line are contained may cross the other plane in which the parallel optical axes of the semiconductor laser diodes of the other line are contained, thus defining one focussing line with the aid of the associated condenser lenses whereas the semiconductor laser diodes on the other oblique wall being so directed that one plane in which the parallel optical axes of the semiconductor laser diodes of one line are contained may cross the other plane in which the parallel optical axes of the semiconductor laser diodes of the other line are contained, thus defining the other focussing line with the aid

of the associated condenser lenses, both focusing lines running parallel to each other.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0014]

Fig.1 is a front view of a laser beam irradiation instrument according to the present invention;
Fig.2 is a side view of the laser beam irradiation instrument of Fig.1, partly in section;
Fig.3 illustrates how the semiconductor lasers are arranged in the laser beam irradiation instrument of Fig.1;
Fig.4 illustrates how the focussing points are arranged; and
Fig.5 is a perspective view of the arrangements of the semiconductor lasers in the laser beam irradiation instrument.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

[0015] Referring to Figs.1 and 2, a laser beam irradiation instrument according to one embodiment of the present invention comprises a "T"-shaped body comprising a lateral head 1 and a longitudinal grip 2 integrally connected to the lateral head 1, and a plurality of semiconductor laser diodes 7 arranged in two lines in each of the upper and lower halves of the front of the lateral head 1. The headed body is equipped with an electric power supply (not shown) and a control (not shown) using a timer for permitting intermittent irradiation of laser beams at a given duty cycle. The grip 2 has an LED lamp 3 and a push button 4 both arranged on its front side.

[0016] The push button 4 when depressed makes the semiconductor laser diodes 7 turn on and off. Also, it permits selection of a desired working or "on" time among a plurality of predetermined irradiation lengths of time.

[0017] Specifically the first depression of the push button 4 will put the electric power supply in circuit with the control, thereby setting the irradiation of laser beams at one second, and at the same time, making the LED lamp 3 light green.

[0018] The subsequent or second depression of the push button 4 will set the irradiation of laser beams at two seconds, and at the same time, making the LED lamp 3 light green intermittently.

[0019] Sequential depression of the push button will make the irradiation of laser beams to be extended from three to six seconds, while making the LED lamp 3 light reddish yellow, reddish yellow intermittently, red and red intermittently in the order named.

[0020] Finally, the elongated (1.5 or more second-long) depression of the push button 4 will remove the electric power supply from the circuit, making everything turn off.

[0021] The grip is marked with icons and figures 1 to

6 at a level higher than the LED lamp 3, thereby allowing the user to refer to such indications while depressing the push button 4 to realize how long the irradiation continues from the changing color and continuous or intermittent lighting condition of the LED lamp 3.

[0022] The one to six second-long irradiation of laser beams cannot cause any adverse effect on the skin.

[0023] As seen from Fig.2, the headed body has a "V"-shaped recess formed inward. Specifically the "V"-shaped recess is defined by two oblique walls "a" and "b", and each oblique wall has ten through holes made therein. A condenser lens 5 is press-fitted in each through hole.

[0024] These condenser lenses 5 are arranged at regular intervals to form two lines on each oblique wall "a" or "b". The condenser lenses 5 of one line are staggered with those of the other line in each oblique wall. The number of the condenser lenses 5 and the "V" shaped recess should not be understood as being limitative; condenser lenses as many as required may be used, and a curved inward shape may be given to the front of the head 1.

[0025] Each spherical lens 5 has a heat sink 6 attached to its rear side, and a semiconductor laser 7 is fixed inside of the heat sink 6 with the optical axis of the semiconductor lens 7 aligned with the center axis of the heat sink 6.

[0026] As seen from Fig.2, the semiconductor laser diodes 7 on the oblique wall "a" are so directed that one plane in which the parallel optical axes of the semiconductor laser diodes of one line are contained may cross the other plane in which the parallel optical axes of the semiconductor laser diodes 7 of the other line are contained, thus defining one focussing line A with the aid of the associated condenser lenses 5. Likewise, the semiconductor laser diodes 7 on the oblique wall "b" are so directed that they may focus on the focussing line B with the aid of the associated condenser lenses 5.

[0027] Both focusing lines A and B run parallel to each other. As seen from Fig.4, the semiconductor laser diodes 7 are so arranged that the focussing points "F" on the focussing line A may be staggered with those on the focussing line B. Specifically the twenty semiconductor laser diodes 7 are so arranged in two lines that they may not be aligned with each other as viewed from the angle perpendicular to the lateral direction in which the ridge of the "V"-shaped recess is laid (see Fig.1). The optical axes of the twenty semiconductor diodes 7 are separated at regular intervals as seen from Fig.3.

[0028] Fig.5 illustrates how ten semiconductor diodes are arranged on each oblique wall. Specifically five semiconductor laser diodes 7 are arranged at regular intervals to form each of the two parallel lines with the semiconductor laser diodes of one line staggered with those of the other line. The five semiconductor laser diodes 7 have their optical axes running parallel on one optical plane 11 or 12. The optical planes 11 and 12 cross with each other to define the focussing line "A" or "B".

[0029] As seen from Fig.5, the focussing points from the upper and lower lines of laser diodes are arranged alternately on the focussing lines "A" and "B".

[0030] Thus, the focusing points on the upper and lower lines on each oblique wall are staggered with each other, and all focussing points on the oblique walls of the "V"-shaped recess are arranged in staggering fashion.

[0031] The spherical lenses 5 permit the laser beams to focus at a relatively short distance, where all optical energy may be converged.

[0032] The optical energy thus converged is allowed to diverge a relatively wide range beyond the focussing line.

[0033] The so diverging optical energy is not strong enough to injure the skin even though such laser beams are thrown onto the skin. Thus, the safety is assured.

[0034] The heat sink 6 has the effect of dispersing the heat from each semiconductor laser diode 7, thereby preventing the lowering of the optical energy produced by each semiconductor laser diode, which otherwise, would be caused.

[0035] The heat sink 6 may be a perforated aluminium alloy hollow cylinder.

[0036] The semiconductor laser diode 7 may be a P-N junction diode made of a chemical compound semiconductor such as GaAs (gallium arsenide), which can be driven toward laser oscillation by making an electric current flow through the P-N junction. This sort of semiconductor laser diode can produce laser beams whose peak-to-peak wavelength is 600 to 1600 nanometers long, and it can generate an optical energy of 5 milliwatts to 3 watts at an increased efficiency. Thus, a sufficient quantity of optical thermal effect can be caused on the skin.

[0037] In addition to the thermal effect the photo-electric, photo-magnetic, photo-dynamic, photo-chemical, photo-immunological, and photo-enzymatic effects can be caused, and as a consequence the photo-biophysical activation expedites the metabolism in the living body so that the flow of the blood may be accelerated. The laser beam is hardly absorbable to the water or blood, and therefore, it can reach a significant depth under the skin.

[0038] The head 1 has a rectangular spacer 8 detachably attached to its circumference, thereby permitting the spherical lenses 5 to be a predetermined distance apart from the skin when applying the head 1 to the skin.

[0039] The spacer 8 is advantageously made of a transparent acrylic, thereby permitting the laser beam-projected skin surface to be observed from the outside.

[0040] The spacer 8 may have a notch made on its circumference for ventilation.

[0041] In effecting a beauty treatment on the skin the push button 4 is depressed to turn the electric power supply "on". Then, the semiconductor laser diodes 7 turn "on" for one second, and "off" for one second alternately.

[0042] When it is desired that the length of irradiation time is changed, the push button 4 is depressed as many times as required to select a desired length of irradiation time among 1 to 6 second-long irradiation periods while keeping the extinction period at one second irrespective of how long the irradiation of laser beams may continue.

[0043] After the semiconductor laser diodes 7 turn on, the open end of the spacer 8 is applied to a selected skin area to be treated, and the head 1 is moved slowly in the longitudinal direction.

[0044] Many laser beam spots are thrown onto the selected skin area to spread laterally, and the lateral extension of laser beam are moved longitudinally to scan the selected skin area. Thus, the selected skin area is exposed evenly to the laser beam.

[0045] The laser beam is selectively responsive to abnormal chromatophores such as melanin. Thanks to the chromatophore selectivity of the laser beam surrounding normal cells cannot be adversely affected even though the laser beam is allowed to disperse under the skin.

[0046] The lateral, parallel-arranged lines A and B of focusing points "f" have their focusing points "f" of one of two adjacent parallel lines staggered with those of the other line. Thanks to this unique arrangement of focussing points, longitudinal movement of the head permits the lateral lines of focussing points to scan the selected skin area evenly at an increased efficiency without leaving any unexposed portion behind.

Industrial Applicability

[0047] As may be understood from the above, a laser beam irradiation instrument according to the present invention has its semiconductor laser diodes so arranged as to permit their laser beams to focus on line at very short intervals, thereby producing an apparently linear expansion of laser beam. Longitudinal movement of the laser beam irradiation instrument on the skin causes such an apparently linear expansion of laser beam to scan the skin effectively for beauty treatment.

Claims

1. A laser beam irradiation instrument comprising: a plurality of semiconductor laser diodes arranged in two lines with the semiconductor laser diodes of one line staggered with those of the other line, the plurality of semiconductor laser diodes being so inclined that one plane in which the parallel optical axes of the semiconductor laser diodes of one line are contained may cross the other plane in which the parallel optical axes of the semiconductor laser diodes of the other line are contained; and a plurality of condenser lenses each arranged on the optical axis of each semiconductor laser, thereby causing

each semiconductor laser to focus on the crossing line of the two planes.

2. A laser beam irradiation instrument comprising: a
headed body whose front is recessed inward and
defined by two oblique walls; a plurality of semicon-
ductor laser diodes arranged in two lines on one ob-
lique wall with the semiconductor laser diodes of
one line staggered with those of the other line; an-
other plurality of semiconductor laser diodes ar-
ranged in two lines on the other oblique wall with
the semiconductor laser diodes of one line stag-
gered with those of the other line; and a plurality of
condenser lenses each arranged on the optical axis
of each semiconductor laser, the semiconductor la-
ser diodes on one oblique wall being so directed
that one plane in which the parallel optical axes of
the semiconductor laser diodes of one line are con-
tained may cross the other plane in which the par-
allel optical axes of the semiconductor laser diodes
of the other line are contained, thus defining one
focussing line with the aid of the associated con-
denser lenses whereas the semiconductor laser di-
odes on the other oblique wall being so directed that
one plane in which the parallel optical axes of the
semiconductor laser diodes of one line are con-
tained may cross the other plane in which the par-
allel optical axes of the semiconductor laser diodes
of the other line are contained, thus defining the oth-
er focussing line with the aid of the associated con-
denser lenses, both focusing lines running parallel
to each other.

35

40

45

50

55

Fig. 1

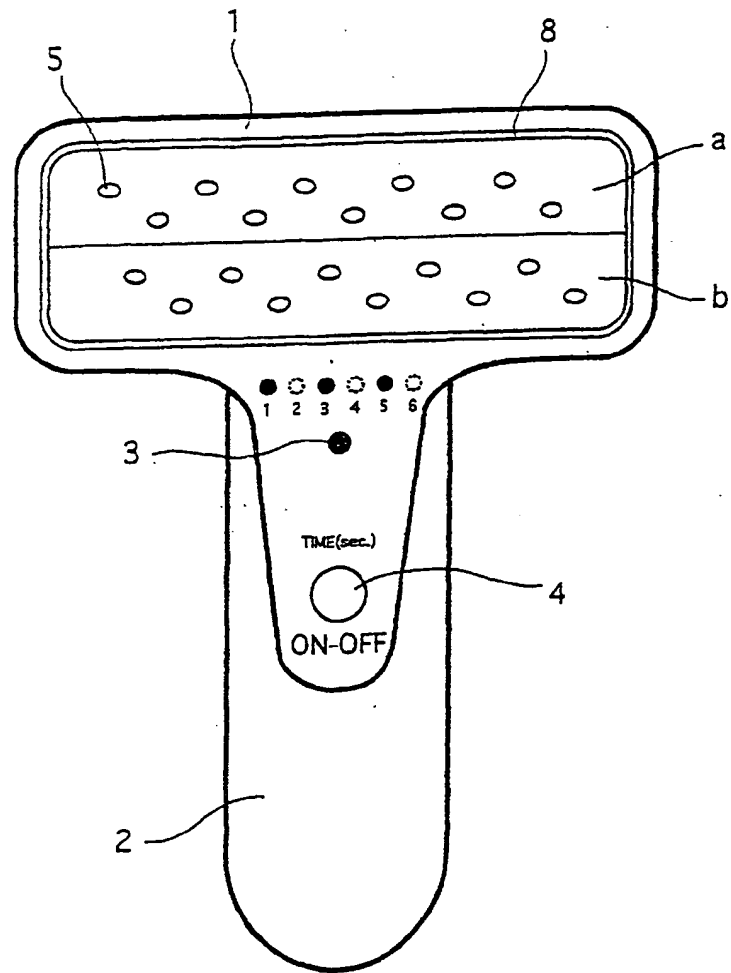


Fig. 2

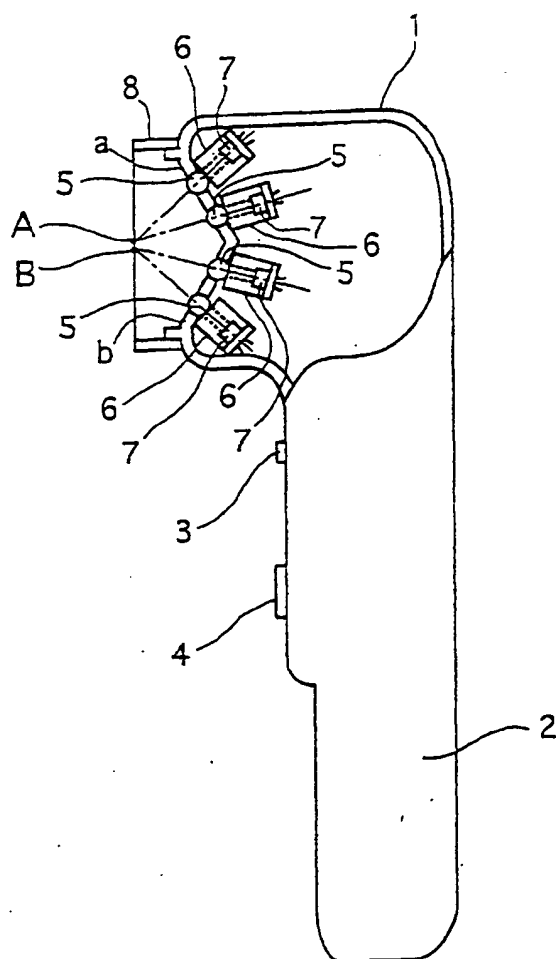


Fig. 3

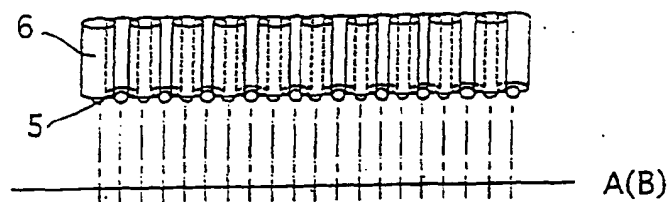


Fig. 4

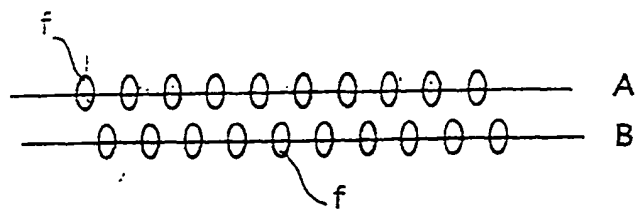
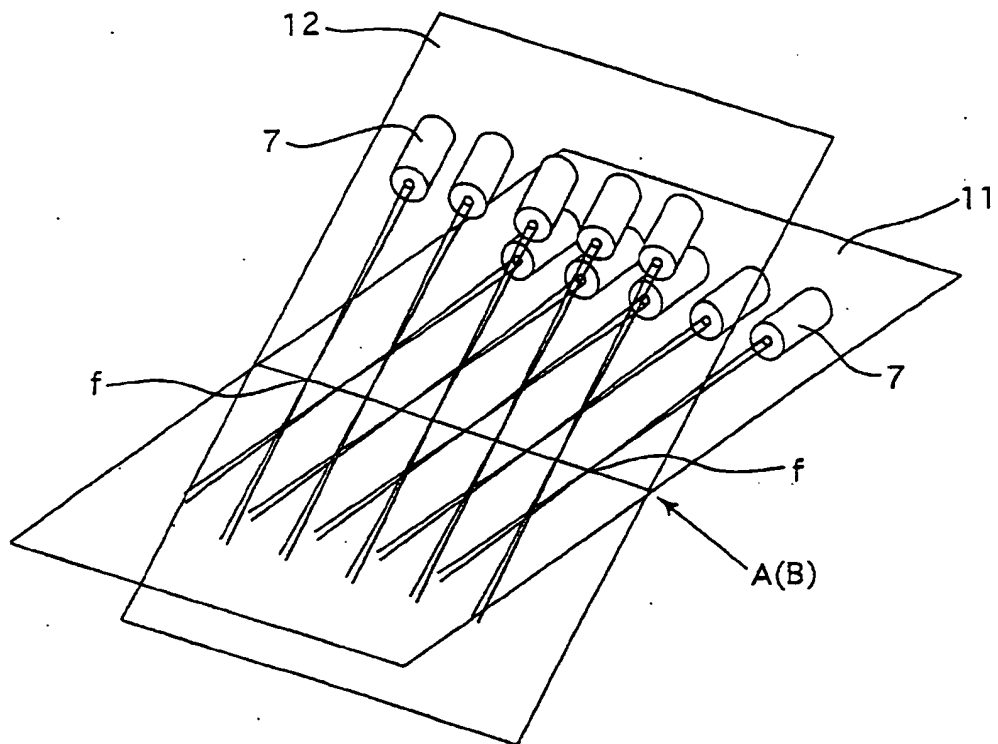


Fig. 5



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP00/08719

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
Int.Cl.⁷ A61N5/06, A45D26/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
Int.Cl.⁷ A61N5/06, A45D26/00, A61B18/20

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1926-1996 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2001
Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2001 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2001

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP, 3036232, U (Ya Man Ltd.),	1
A	15 April, 1997 (15.04.97), Par. No. [0008]; Fig. 1 & US, 5030090, A	2
Y	JP, 3-73106, A (OMRON CORPORATION),	1
A	28 March, 1991 (28.03.91), page 2, lower left column, line 15 to page 3, upper left column, line 3; Fig. 2 (Family: none)	2
Y	JP, 6-254170, A (Matsushita Electric Ind. Co., Ltd.),	1
A	13 September, 1994 (13.09.94), Full text; Figs. 3, 5 (Family: none)	2
A	JP, 5-345039, A (Matsushita Electric Ind. Co., Ltd.),	1, 2
	27 December, 1993 (27.12.93), Full text; Figs. 1 to 3 (Family: none)	
A	JP, 5-96018, A (Matsushita Electric Ind. Co., Ltd.),	1, 2
	20 April, 1993 (20.04.93), Full text; Fig. 1 (Family: none)	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not
considered to be of particular relevance
"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing
date
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is
cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other
special reason (as specified)
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other
means
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later
than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or
priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to
understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be
considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive
step when the document is taken alone
"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be
considered to involve an inventive step when the document is
combined with one or more other such documents, such
combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search
12 March, 2001 (12.03.01)

Date of mailing of the international search report
27 March, 2001 (27.03.01)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Japanese Patent Office

Authorized officer

Facsimile No.

Telephone No.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP00/08719

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP, 4-67860, A (Ya Man Ltd.), 03 March, 1992 (03.03.92), Full text; Figs. 1 to 3 (Family: none)	1, 2
A	JP, 2-136146, A (Kabushiki Kaisha Yoshida Seisakusho), 24 May, 1990 (24.05.90), Full text; Figs. 1 to 8 (Family: none)	1, 2

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1992)